SPECIAL COBRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Railronds of the State-Miserable Ac-commodations to Travellers-A Night With a Planter-Condition of Columbia-The Fra-ternizing of Hampton With the Negroes-

railroads of South Carolina are about equally de-sed with her citizens. In a trip of only a hundred gs happen, enough to astonish even the oidest and a experienced traveller. Precedents are not at all in together to endure the greatest discomforts their execution. The trains are generally made On no pretext is the gentleman passenger al-

es, contact with whom is sore to result in an undirable acquisition. These shock-headed, big cared, md-shouldered sanlings, with their staring, vacant, ndless eyes, long, thin faces, sunken cheeks and suitable looks, are sufficiently demoniac in appearance frighten the wretched traveller into an act of suicide as be confined with them for a long trip. But shortly after the train has started off another discovered, and one which is found even rese than the flooding of the floor with tobacco juice, it has in the flooding of the floor with tobacco juice, it has in the started off another disch is invariably done most completely before the in leaves the depot. The new evil, however, is much use little in the started off another disch is invariably done most completely before the in leaves the depot. The new evil, however, is much use little with the started off another in the leaves the depot. The new evil, however, is much use little with the started off another in the leaves with him his well filled whiskey bottle, with ich he agrocably beguiles the weary time of his joury. The Northern traveller, it is true, frequently is and doing likewise; but here the custom seems gene, and no one, rich or poor, thinks of travelling over a adreal miles without having made abundant provision "the ardean," and consuming it, too, on the journey, no sooner has the train gotten out on road than the whiskey bottles are simultaneously oduced on all sides, and imbilation begins a noisy party of ragged, ignorant and debased beasts front of you gulp down great monthfuls of their flery of eye" from time to time, until they are like a sponge croughly scaked and can contain no more, when some of the half drunken party, removing the neck of ace and harmony, for in case of refusal a fight would obably ensue. Thus uncomfortably situated, and prover, with your feet sliding back and forth on a calippery and slimy with tobacco juice and filth, are bumped and thunped and jarred at the rate of a foften only five prime and the proverse of the sout

and thereupon started off as condenstally as if we had known each other for years in a garrulous flow of inquiry, intelligence and witticism that would have done credit to a Yankee. He was a remaine character in himself, being possessed of a remarkable faculty of compressing much meaning in a few words and yet keeping up a constant rattic and clatter of speech. He was glad, he said, to see me; slways liked to entertain poople; complimented me by stating that I looked like a dry goods drummer, and that he was certain of it because I said I came from New York, where most drummers always came from; and went on with much more of the same nort, only passing occasionally to drink hie whishey in a hasty gulp.

On attampting to fraw out his opinions on the Reconstruction bill, however, I touched him on a tender point, for it seen transpired that the old man had once been worth, in "laggers" and other property, fully \$250,000 bed during the war he, with other property, believes in the Bouth, had been induced by the representations and advice of Trembolm, the rebel Secretary of the Tremstry, to sail all his real estate in an of course, in the said of the rebellion, look overything, even to his large plantation some thirty mihm from his presont location, which was meaned out, burned and pillaget by Nerwick was more and of the rebellion, look overything, even to his large plantation some thirty mihm from his presont location, which was meaned out, burned and pillaget by Nerwick was founded was terrific. The manner in which he "walked into the Stars and Stripes once, but—in which he "walked into" the Luited States government, would have frightened a loyal league into convulsions. He provernmently d—n the provernment where he could steal from it, or by some activation, which he was stars, and it was grad to get well rind of his wild ravious by accepting the like them again, and my children shan't like them. Nigerer, Nea, that's beet the erower since I can sumember. Let them vote of the more in the start and visual pasing the

he was born, assuring him of good treatment and a chance to make a living as well as to vote. Several lawyers followed in the same strain and succeeded in impressing the negroes very favorably. In the evening the darktee had a very large torchight procession, and wore addressed by several prominent men of the city, before whose residences they appeared by invitation.

These politicians, finding that there is a probability of the negro becoming a voter in spite of all they can do or say, conclude that it is to their interest to conclinate him, and hence this sudden outburst of magniloquent sentimentality and affection. It may be earnest and fair, but I seriously doubt it. There is some hidden meaning in these sudden professions; some sly artifice conceased beneath this amooth surface of smiles and three professions of frateurs regard for the black man. The very men who did the speechmaking on this occasion are firmly opposed in private arguments to the step taken for the political advancement of the class which they addressed so plausibly. The Columbia lawyer, w. Arthur, who professed in his speech to be in favor of the movement, since it would elevate the status of the negro, talked altogether differently the day before in a conversation with several of his fellow lawyers; and though his influence and his furious demunication of the constitutional amendment has aided in holding South Carolina back on the verge of the precipic where she now stands. On the evening of the procession had moved on churkled with a number of his friends at having done the thing just right, neither having said too much nor too little for their purpose. These men have nightly meetings, but are very guarded in their public expressions of opinion. They evidently mean work, and those who really intend to act rarely talk much. These men are will, wirry, thin, keen eyed, tall, lean, spectral in figure and looks, and, as will be shown some day not far distant, are dangerous to their fellow citizens and to the country at large. They are eviden

PUBLIC OPINION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. It is unnecessary for us here to recapitulate ith Carolina during the past forty years. The genius of Calhoun gave it shape and being this period in the main have been implicitly followed The small fry of politicians, finding that this was the after year sharpened their axes on the State rights grind housand strings on which politicians and newspaper making such a confession-but stern truth demands it

gress and Governors goaded the people on to secession and to war. And when the war came, what did these se selized the valies from under me and put off across he railroad track as mp a moddy road leading into the color at an extremely rapid gait. After a lively walk fully an hour's duration, and after a sufering the additional discomfort of taking many "short cuts," as the opy called them, across the country, we arrived at them, across the country, we arrived at them are the country, we arrived at the country house, built in the Southern style, and was, as may remarked of everything in this State, somewhat as the property of a very rich planter. When I as the property of a very rich planter. When I as absended brusquely into the parior by the rude little as the property of a very rich planter. When I as absended brusquely into the parior by the rude little as basing on a broad, old-fashioned hearth, a middle as basing on a broad, old-fashioned hearth, a middle and old gentleman clad in a dark suit, the coat being of a swellow tail species and all of his clothing quite treadbare. The lady modestly retired on my entrance, at the old man received me most cordially and, without lying me a cannot to tay a word, commanded the negro by in attendance on him to fill me a glaze of whiskey.

In stead of remaining at home, putting on sack-cloth and ashes, and screening themsore from human and and attendance on him to fill me a glaze of whiskey.

cools and ashee, and screening themselves from human would have us forget the bitter lessons of the past. They teil the credulous people that in them alone lies asivation, and again ask them for their suffrages.

But our people, we are right to know, are beginning to have their eyes opened. We are beginning at last to hake off the torpor, and to think for ourselves. We cannot undo the past, but. God helping us, we intend stretching every nerve to bring about a different result in the future. If our present anomalous and by no means satisfactory condition shall fused he to refy on ourselves the military yoke altogether in vain. We want not again the old political backs. We must make ourselves liable to the charge of illogically rejecting the skill and wasdom acquired by years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow that years and practice. But we know to our serrow the total the serious of the proposed constitutional amondment may prove a bleasing to us. It seems not so much to have been armed at the soldiers of the alter confederacy as a keep platicians. Were in an officially in reorganizing our State government on a new and altogether sounder bagis to an way the serious and the serious of the politicians will alter every the serious of the politicians will alter every the serious of the venture of the politicians will alter every the serious of the venture of the politicians will increase the property of the continuous and the property of the continuous and the property of the continuous and the property of the politicians will increase and the property of the continuous of the property of the continuous of th

it otherwise. Some of these, very few, are natives, and doubtiess lay claim to the now mentorious title of having always been unconditional Unionists. It would not be to their interest, perhaps, to have their past record too closely examined. They are persons, however, of utter insignificance in the community, and could never have risen to the political or even social surface, except by a sudden and radical revolution, such as we have been passing through. These men have nothing to lose but overything to gain by a glitation. To gain their endspired of the surface of the surface of the surface and emolument—they will record to any and every means. What care they for a war of mees, provided they derive present and immediate advantage from the agustion. We are sorry to see that these individuals meet with countenance and support from Northern men, temporarily sojourning here, emissaries of missionary and aid secuties. They enjoin upon their followers to keep aloof from all political imovements projected by the whites and act separately, thus hoping to control the future state governments, to the partial if not total exclusion of the late Confederates.

Now we submit this course is neither wise, just nor practicable, will not contribute to peace or harmony, and indeed cannot possibly lead to any good result. If we are ever again to have a good and free government here all classes of citizens must work together, without reference to color, condition or antecedents. All these must be flung to the winds. We are now all equal before the law; but while the black man is as good as the white man, we know of no enactment, divine or human, that reverses the former status of the two races, and constitutes the negro the superior of his pale brother.

CAROLINIANS.

VIRGINIA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Progress of Reconstruction—Reconstruction— ists North and South—Imposing Array—Labor in the South—Lessons from the Past—The Systems of Last Year—The Practicable One— Failure to Induce Immigration—the Freed-men Identified with the South—Experience

Reconstruction progresses in the South. When Sena-tor Sherman introduced a resolution relieving Governor from the disabilities of the Reconstruction act, it inau-gurated the renewal of feelings for the Union, long dormant in the South. The people see in this act a disposition on the part of the ruling party to restore their miswith these men who devoted themselves to the lost cause compels them to love and revere that devotion; the south can more effectually influence a speedy restoration by the benefit of their counsels, which in such a case will be given wisely. This will be plainly evident to any intelligent mind; these men enjoy and have the course towards them will be of incalculable benefit in harmonizing the two sections, now so utterly at variance. Senator Sherman, as the author of the Military bill and the relieving from disability resolution, has won Senator Sherman, as the author of the Military most as a reconstructionist. Next in that category comes Joe Brown, of Georgia, who has with a will gone to work to effect reconstruction in that State. Orr, of South Carolina, is about to convene his Legislature for the same purpose, and Wade Hampton has recently been speaking wholesomely and sensibly to both the black and white citizens of the same State. In Virginia Genneasures by the members of the Legislature and officer. of the government, and even fanatics of the stamp of our disunited country. Last, and not least, comes the forcible advice of the HERALD on the same subject, and forcible advice of the Herald on the same subject, and if one thing has had a harmonizing tendency more than another among the Southern people, that was the Presidential ticket recently advocated-frant for President, and Lee for vice President, in 1868. With such an array of advocates for reconstruction, and looking from such a standpoint can there be any doubt that ere long the country, north and south, east and west, will be united, peace and harmony will prevail, confidence in our finances will be restored, and one more happiness and prosperity will reign supreme in this benighted and poverty stricken portion of the country?

between them is engendered. The farmer cannot hire laborers again, and it often results in confirming the negro in his nabits of idleness, theft, and other vices to which he may be addicted.

The negroes have long since learned that freedom does not mean play; that it brought with it new responsibilities, and the necessity to labor diligently for themselves; they could no longer look to others, particularly their former owners, for help; they saw that they would have to establish characters, and, better than all, they soon understood their interests were identified with the people among whom they lived. A large portion of them are, however, discontented, and notwithstanding the great scarcity of labor all over the South, refuse to be employed on the contract system. But these are only exceptions.

people among whom they lived. A large portion of them are, however, discontented, and notwithstanding the great scarcity of labor all over the South, refuse to be employed on the contract system. But these are only exceptions.

In consequence of the high prices offered in Louisiana and Mississippi for laborers a great emigration from Albama and Georgia has been caused, resulting in a scarcity of labor in those States. Numerous complaints on this account have been made, and as the number of agrees there has materially lessened since the close of the war it is more thoroughly felt. In these States the crops will fail short, and whole counties must go uccultivated for want of a sufficiency of labor. In this State there is also a scarcity of labor complained of by the planters; but I do not think it prevails to any ctrent that will be nijurious to either the planting or harvesting of the crops indeed, were all the idle freedmen in the cities and towns at work on farms, there would be an overabundance. Megroes have strong local attachments, and if once a large and profitable crop is raised, that will enable the farmer to pay liberally for his labor, it will be an impossibility to root the negroes out of their homes.

Movements have been instituted in various places in the South with a view to suppliant negro labor by the introduction of white foreign labor, and to this end immigration societies are being formed, and in some States commissioners have been appointed by acts of the Legislature. This is chiefly owing to the lessons of the passyear, 1866, when the negroes were completely carried away by their emancipation, and thought of anything else but former provisions, &c., could obligate themselves to pay monthly wages to more has provision and thought of anything else but former provisions, &c., could obligate themselves to pay monthly wages in money has proved the most satisfactory to both inhorer and established fact among the planters throughout the freedman, though the only one hard learned that he must depend

The Proposed Match Between Heenan and Caburn.

Considerable interest is being manifested respecting the contemplated match between the Benica Boy and Joe Coburn, for the championahip; yet thus far no definite action has been taken by either party. There is a great desire on the part of the friends of both to make a match, and last evening a number of Coburn's friends congregated at the Adriatic, in Hudson street, but no definite action was taken in the matter. It is presumed that the affair will be gettled during the coming somed that the affair will be gettled during the coming

SOUTHERN VIEWS.

The Military Law Not So Bad After All-The

The Military Law Not So Bad After All—The True Policy of the South is Work.

[From the New Orleans Boo, March 22]

Perhaps many of our readers have seen the paragraph recently going the rounds of the press regarding the bium old Georgian planter who found himself in the company of a varty of pseudo politicians, who were whining flagulariously over the passage of the new military law. Seeing him listening to the remarks, one termed upon him with the question, "And what will you do when the law is in operation?" He did not know, but stood revolving the subject in his mind, as if forming an opinion, and finally asked if there was anything in the law to prevent him from raising cotton. "Oh no: but then—" "But then I don't care a — what kind of laws they make; I am for raising cotton." It must be agreed that the sturdy planter's spirit was much more commendable than his piety, but no one can fail at this time to admire his sectionents. If there were any hope for the South in the political strife, the stem critic might object to the planter's theory; but when all know that the South lies prostrate and suffering, completely at the mercy of the conqueror, there can be no doubts about the duty of Southern nem. When the alternative is presented of assisting the South by raising cotton or corn, or caue, or by fighting for her in the political arena, while heavily ironed and shackled, who would hesitate which alternative to adopt? Therefore we believe the Georgian's example a good one, and worthy of comment and commendation. * * Of all times the present seems to be the best and most appropriate for the development of the agricultural and mineral wealth of the South and for laying the foundation of an enduring prosperity in the future. Excluded from participation in the government, and round representation in Congress, there is nothing left for us to do but to encourage home industry, and do all in our power to build up the great empire which must one day arise from the rich tract of country lying between the prairies of th

[From the Charleston Mercury, March 25.]
To this practical and judicious appeal but little can be auded. South Carolina still retains right of her appeal to the Supreme Constitutional Court; but, while it can be deno without dishonor, we enjoin upon our people full and complete conformity with the requirements of the Multary law.

the Military law.

[From the Columbia (S. C.) Phoenix, March 26.]

It will be seen from this order that no change whatever will take place in the administration of the laws by the civil authorities, unless some exigency arises which may demand the interference of the military authorities. We hope and trust that no such exigency will occur, and that the desire of the Commanding General, expressed in the sixth paragraph of the order. To preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, will be faithfully co-operated with, both by the civil authorities and all good citizens, and that they will render that "universal obedience" to the laws which is so highly desirable in the present condition of our political affairs.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal March 26.1

our political affairs.

[From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, March 26.]
General Sickles will find, in taking command of his district, our Executive Department in charge of a Governor devoted to the interests of the State and the general government; our Judhéray composed of gentlemen no less respected for their ability than their integrity; our municipal affairs directed by officials who command the respect of all, and our people, generally, disposed to obey the law set up for their government and endeavoring to renew the prosperity of the country. We know that the co-operation of civil officers and all good citizens will be extended to the commanding officer, and nothing will be done to require the interposition of military authority. North Carolinans have won an envalue reputation as a law abiding people, and in this hour of their severest trial will not prove unworthy of their good name.

reputation as a law shiding people, and in this hour of their soverest trial will not prove unworthy of their good name.

From the Charleston Courier, March 25.]

This order piaces before our people, not harshly but very distinctly, the fact that from to-day we are under a military government. The commeading general possesses over a brave, a sensitive and a suffering people, a more absolute authority than is wielded by any but one of the momerchs of Europe. We believe that he feels the solemn responsibility of his position, and that he wishes to use his great power wisely and generously—that it is his nonorable ambition to carry us peacefully and safely through such a crisis as an old and civilized society has scarcely ever been forced to pass. Withour aid honestly given as it has been frankly asked, we believe he will achieve his purpose. And when better days shall have come, we trust that he will be able to look back, not only upon good and wise intentions, but upon lasting and happy results. And for ourselves, let us do our duty like wise and resolute men. It is not an easy nor a pleasant duty, but we ought not to forget that however pure our purpose and unselfish our sacrifice, we have brought this misory upon the land we love. And if God has taught us that we are not to serve the State in the way we thought best, let us in a spirit of equal sacrifice nerve it as he parmits. Yesterday, for the first time after a long and sad silence, the old belie of St. Michael rang out their well remembered chimes, and there was not a native heart that did not throb in unison. Many a manly lip quivered, many a gentle eye filled; for who could forget how often they had pealed in exultation with our hopes, or tolled in sympathy with the brave and good who perished in the bitter struggle. And as those sounds of peace floated away from the old spire into the substable hair, and vibrated ever the blue waters, dailying with the folds of the great namer that shadows our fortunce, whispering acfuly over the green mounds of abando

Ring out a slowly dying cause
And ancient forms of party strife?
and is not the noblest tribute to that cause and the
wiscet experience of that strife the manly resolution to
grappie boldly with the future?

The Republican Party the Only Ally of Loyal

The Republican Party the Only Ally of Loyal Men.

[From the Raleigh (N. C.) Standard, March 28.]

The suggestion of the Salem Observer that the Unionists of North Carolina henceforth adopt the name—and we may add the organization—of the republican party, is well timed, and meets with our hearty approbation. While we do not presume to dictate, we would reapectfully advise our friends to at once a commodate their political language to this important change.

The republican party of the United States of America. It is an honorable name, and history will record that through its efforts the federal government was preserved, and the integrity of the nation maintained. Devoted to the salvation of the great Western republic and the, perpetuation of the Union and the constitution, with all their inestimable blessings, hitherto it has been the misfortune of the loyal people of the South to labor separately and apart from their natural silies. Why should we longer remain divided? Let our organization, State and national, be rendered as harmonious and perfect as our principles and objects are "coupled and inseparable." Time and again the republican party has plucked malignant trailors from the seats of power, and lifted up the down-trodden and oppressed. And

Twas not enough to help the feeble up, But to support bim after.

To this party, therefore, the loyalists of the South are indebted not only for their liberties, but for their lives. Its success has ever been our triumph; its defeat would be our annihilation. Therefore, if we are not republicans, what are we! Every interest implies us to emist under the banner of the party. Else, whither are we going? What are we to do? In the Northern States, such me as Wade, Collar, Forney, Stavens, Sumner, Boutwell, Shellabarger, Morton, Logan, Hamilin, Geary, Butler and Howard are its leaders; and in the South some out as one man, and array themselves with the patriots of every section of the Union; and, ore long, the very strongest link in the chain that shall bind the whole peop

one, our opponents may write us down a republican or radical, vigilant and uncompromising.

No Mare "Mental Reservations."

[From Flake's Galveston Bulletis, March 20.]

Anxious as we are to see the political status of the country fixed, and pleased as we are to see journal after journal wheel into line and accept the terms proferred, we must dissent at once, and strongly, to the arguments with which some enforce their conclusions. We are under durers, say they; no man is bound by what he does under these circums ances longer than he can help himself. We will get the power to help ourselves, and then —. What then? The inference is plain, do as we please. It is this sort of montal reservation that is called Jesuitical (we do not use the term in a theological sense). We have no patience with it, because it is not open, candid and honest. If these who use it are how conscions of its fallary and use it merely to render the deglutition of a disagreeable dose more easy, then we have no objection. It is a question for their own consciences to determine. If they envelop the military hill in this deception, as in a capcula, to make the swallowing more convenient, it may be right after a fashion; but if they mean to deceive their renders with the hope that after our members are admitted to Congress we can repudiate our obligations and throw our agreements where Macbeth did the physic, if this is their calculation they will be mistaken. Whatever agreement we make now must be final, There will be no going back on it. Such a course would be meltar wise or housest. It would be dishonest, because it would continue the strife and struggle we seek to closs. Those who use stock arguments lowe sight of one great fact that must stare them in the face almost every hour. The population of this country is migratory—we had almost add nomade. Thousands of Southern men have settled in the North since the war closed. The bousand nother than a homogeneous whole will eventuate from this mingling of elements. We have no fear for the foture

ating precision the course marked out for them by President Johnson.

Their faith has been implicit in the premises which he, and they who have spoken by his authority, have

Their faith has been implicit in the premises which he, and they who have spoken by his authority, have made.

When the children of Israel were led from the house of bendage in search of the land of milk and honey, at times they gave vent to loud expressions of discontent at their leaders, and even abandoned themselves to the worship of a golden calf. More trusting has been the faith of the Southern people in the promises which have been held out to them, by their leaders in this emergency. It is true that they have not seen the waters overwhelm the chariots and the horsemen, and all the hosts of the radicals. It is true that when they have thirsted the rock has not been smitten and made to yield up its refreshing fountains. It is true that when they have thirsted the rock has not been smitten and made to yield up its refreshing fountains. It is true that when they have hister the received pillar by day, and the tiery pillar by any hight to hight up their way in the darkness of the valley through which they were wandering, but alas! it soon went from before their faces and stood behind them. But still our people have not extubited signs of disloyally to their chosen leaders. Still they have hoped against hope, to see the salvation which was promised them; but in vain. * * The President and the instruments who were selected to execute the policy he had moulded, no doubt have been guided by the purest motives; but they have all failed, and the doubt is like a vessel in a storm at sea, with a pilot who confesses that the breakers and the opposing winds are too strong for the hand that holds the helm. What must be done now? Shall she be abandoned in despair, or shall we cast over the plummer for another rounding, take a new reckoning and trim her sails for another trial? It is a question full of doubts and perplexities; but nevertholess it is a question that must be considered.

CONNECTICUT POLITICS.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Campaign Fully Inaugurated-Lofty Principles of the Conservatives-Restoration of the South Speedily Demanded-Manufactur-ing Interests of the State Involved in Revival of Southern Prosperity, &c.
HARTFORD, March 23, 1867.
The efforts of the radicals to belittle the influence of

the conservative Union element in this State are not calculated to improve their own prospects of success, nor to prevent that influence from being felt. Prominent

among the principles upon which the conservatives have entered the campaign is their earnest protest against the to obliterate or degrade a single State, or rob it of one prerogative which they claim as constitutionally their own. They assume the lofty ground that a State is not merely comprised of the people who are its present in-babiliants, not merely of its present constitution and the ounded by geographical lines, but it is built up by the labors and toils of generations. It belongs to the mem ory of the dead, who contributed to its character and progress. It belongs also to their posterity, who have yet to impress it with their own history. It is not a thing of the hour, but a vital part of the Union, and cannot be trampled down but at the expense of the entire nation. "The generations of to-day," they claim, "may dishonor a chapter of its history, a period of its progress, but cannot rob the revolutionary fathers of the rights which they created in it, and which belong to all their posterity, to the latest period of its existence." There are but few States in the Union that can refer to so full and patriotic a revolutionary record as Connecticut, and when the sons of her soil, descended as they are from the early fathers of the republic, express such manly and high-toned sentiments as these, their opinions must command the respect of honorable and candid men of all parties. And it is gratifying to know that they do, for wherever the speakers advocating these views address the people, they invariably have large and appreciative audiences, and produce a marked and decidedly favorable impression.

The campaign is now thoroughly inaugurated all over

and also a polished and elequent speaker, from filling all his appointments.

The developments in the Fourth district (Barnum's) are still against the prospects of the showman. In the town of Litchfield, for example, where the democrats figure up only one hundred majority, prominent republicans declare their belief that it will double that amount, if it does not reach three hundred. This will give the district to the democratic candidate, if other precincts go in the same proportion, by a larger majority than that estimated some days ago, say eight hundred to one thousand.

Professor Northrop, in the New Haven district, stands a worse chance, if possible, than poor Barnum. He will be defeated by a majority that will astonish the most sanguing.

be defeated by a majority that will astenish the most sanguine.

Interruption of a Democratic Meeting in Hartford-General Frank P. Blair Treated Discourteously-He is Obliged to Retire After Beclaring the Negroes in the South to be Disloyal-Noise, Hisses, Tunsuit and Confusion-But Nobody Hurt, &c.

Hartford, Conn., March 26, 1867.

The second democratic rally in this city came off at Aftyn Hall last evening, as per announcement. As the meeting was a rather curious one, and somewhat turbulent and at times insulting to the principal speaker, a brief review of the proceedings may not be uninteresting.

lent and at times insulting to the principal speaker, a brief review of the proceedings may not be uninteresting. Ex-Mayor W. J. Hamersley presided, with a long catalogue of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, most of whom, through native modesty perhaps, failed to make their appearance on the stage. A band of music was in attendance. The dress circle, parquet, lobbies, aisles, &c., were crowded with spectators to the number of three thousand or more, and everything angured a happy and enthusiastic gathering of the young six old democracy of Hartford.

General Frank P. Blair of Missouri, was introduced.

General Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, was introduced and received with a tumult of applause. A gentleman on the stage proposed "three cheers for the Blair family that has been assailed by radicalism for the last six years." The cheers were given, and General Blair proceeded to address the audience, which had become quite orderly and attentive. It was rather difficult to catch the opening words of the speaker, but the purport of them were that he had visited the workshops of New England and had realized why it was that the people of this section had many years ago rejected the institution of human slavery. It was because they had enslaved all the elements and resources of nature, and had no need of slave labor. They had imprisoned the elements of nature, each and all of them, and made them do their bidding. There is not a river in New England that is not stopped in its career, bound up and eschained and made to do the bidding of your people. Water, air, fire, frest are made to do your labor. What need had Connecticut, then, or any State in New Engwater, air, free, freet are made to do your labor. What need had Connecticut, then, or any State in New England, to have slaves or to make bondmen of any race of people when you could make bondmen of any race of people when you could make bondmen of your rivers, bondmen more serviceable than whole races of people. He began now to appreciate how this extraordinary people, with so small a representation in Congress, commanded an influence which, so matter on which side it was east, dispensed law to the whole country, from whom the whole people have received ideas, and who have, in fact, governed the country as they have ruled the workelnope. The speaker was proceeding to show that it was the constitution of the United States that enabled the New England people to give rein to their inventive genus, and had raised Americans to their present standard of superiority over the people of monarchical nations, when a little disturbance and excited talking occurred among some persone on the seats just before him. One excited mid-indual rose up and turning to another, in language not at all classical, threatened to punch his head. The audence crued, "Hush! hash!" the beliggerent individual for the moment subsided, and the General was going on to portray the advantages of a written constitution like ours, made for us by your fathers, but which

has been utterly evaded and set aside by men who claim that they are the peculiar friends of freedom and progress, when another interruption occurred, ending in cries all over the house—"Put him out if put him out!" The General hereupon observed, "As soon as it is understood he wants to disturb the meeting he will be put out. As a nuisance for disturbing the meeting he will be abated." (Applause.) The speaker resumed:—The great question was whether we were to have a rentored Union. Our victories amounted to nothing unless they bring forth a restored Union and a reunated country. He was among those who had early entered the Union ranks and fought for the Union. He then took up the question of negro suffrage and Congressional action thereon, assuming the ground that although the people of Connecticut had refused by six thousand majority to permit negro suffrage in this State, that the Congoes of South (arolina could, under the fourteenth Constitutional amendment, force negro suffrage upon the State. He declared that the government of the constitution to longer existed, and that in its place was a government of Congressional discretion, and an appeal to the provisions of the constitution, when he was interrupted by loud stamping, nissing, and mingled with cries of "Doolittle!" "Doolittle!" "Doolittle!" "General Blair—I do not desire to retain the audience if they wish to hear Mr. Doolittle or any other gentleman. When the turbulence subsided the speaker attempted to continue by making altission to the action of Congress in enfrauchising the black people of the South, and disfranchising the white, when he was again interrupted by noises more violent and obstinate. The chairman loudly called "order, order," and quiet was again partially restored.

partially restored.

General Buir, resuming—It is not true that the mass of the people of the South are or were disloyal. Nor is it true that the mass of the negroes are the only loyal people South. (Here there was another outburst of yells, stamping and hissing, with resumed cries for "Pholitics");

it true that the mass of the negroes are the only loyal people South. (Here there was another outburst of yells, stamping and hissing, with resumed cries for 'Ploolittle.')

The Chairman begged the audience to listen patiently to the argument of his gallant friend, who, he said, does not deal in declamation. The Chair also stated that Mr. Boolittle was not able to leave Washington to attend the meeting, but Mr. P. Hisbury, of Maine, was here to address them after General Biar concluded.

The General proceeded, in a more energetic strain, to show how the Union men of the South were treated by the government during the agitation of secessionism and disunion, in being kept without arms to defend themselves with, while their opponents were supplied with arms by the government. He declared that if the government (administration of Buchanan, of whose Cabinet Governor Toucey, of this city, was at the time a member—Ray.) had armed Union men, instead of rebelg, the Union men would have put down the rebellion without calling upon the North for a man. The only wonder was that the Union men stood out so long as they did. White referring to certain Southern Union men, he asked who was the traitor, Alexander H. Stephens, inside of Fort Warren, or the man (Stanton) who put him there? He alluded to the course of Greeley, who had advised that the South should be allowed to go out; to Seward's piedge to surrender Forts Sumter and Pickens in five days, when the rebellon as the outset, to show under what obstacles the Union men of the South labored. He then touched upon the negro question again. So far as the negroes in the South were loyal to anything, he said, they were loyal to their affections—to their old masters. (Mirmurs of disapprobation.) He declared that the negroes did not give and or comfort to our government, and he pronounced it a falsohood for any one to say they did.

A Vouce—Confound the nagurs. Let 'em go Talk about something else. (Renewed tumult interrupted with cries for "Pilisbury," "Pilisbury," "Sit down dow

Republican Opinion of the Woolly Horse

Candidate.

[From the Nation, March 28.]

We print elsewhere a defence of Mr. P. T. Barnum, not because there is anything particularly new in it or anything favorable to him which we did not acknowledge in the article we wrote about him a few weeks age, but occause it is an excellent illustration of the flabby costition into which the judgment of a large number of very good people has failen on all matters relating to the character and qualifications of public men. All that "J. R," says on Mr. Harnum's behalf—and we do not doubt its accuracy—simply shows that Mr. Barnum is, outside of his museum, a very good citizen. But then as it is by the museum be has made his money and his reputation, we decline, in the interest of public mersitely, to admit that the museum has nothing to do with his qualifications for a seat in the national Legislature. The country swarms with gentlemen who would very gladly have the public overlook the way in which they make their money, and fix its attention only on the way in which they spend (it; but we hope the public will never ester into any such arrangement. The one gives a very much better insight muc a man's character than the other cas

the suffrages of the inhabitants of his ill smelling show shop will insure such a result, we advocate their immediate enfranchisement. The learned pins, stuffed owls, mermaids, baboons, what is its, boar and other attractive inmates of Mr. Barnum's happy family would no doubt vote for him if nobody else will; or, if there were any jealousy, he might arrange to alternate with one of their number at succeeding elections, which would secure a pleasing variety, and, so far as we can see, involve no flagrant incongruity.

CANADA.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Excitement Abating in Montreal-Parado of Volunteers-Proparations—The Ministers—The Weather. &c.
Montana, C. E., March 22, 1867.
There has been since my last nothing worth reporting; not even a rumor to contradict. Our hearts have been gladdened and our fears of a Fenian invasion quieted by gladered and our tears of a reman invasion quieted by the parade of three companies of volunteer cavalry and a battery of artillery on the Champ de Mars. They per-formed the usual evolutions, entangled themselves with each other's sabres and blinded each other with their each other's sabres and blinded each other with their horses' talk, with, as the loyal penny-a-liner says, the "utmost precision." On the 19th of April a grand re-view of all the volunteers and regulars in Montreal will take place. The City Council have accepted the plan for a drill shed and armories, and will vote \$80,000 for their erection. This is truly gratifying, and is a guarantee that when peace comes our volunteer force will be continued for war.

erection. This is truly gratifying, and is a guarantee that when peace comes our volunteer force will be equipped for war.

There has been less excitement these last two days, although the militia departments are making immense preparations, and every one anticipates a Penian raid via St. Albans. I can only repeat my previously expressed opinion that while the country of Canada could, in its present shape, be easily gobbled by a large invading force, it is perfectly useless for any Penian expedition to entertain hopes of any success further than a mere diversion—that is, unless they invade in force. Their threat is twice as effectual as their assault, for it keeps their opposests in constant anticepation, the whole country in a fever of excitement, and involves an immense daily expanse.

The Cabinet Ministers are flying homeward, like chickens to the farmyard at feeding times. As the Ottawa dinner Mr. Campbell said the seat of government would remain there. He was quite right in saying so, under the circumstances. He also modestly hoped be would be called to the Benate, but desired whether he would be railed to the Benate, but desired whether he would be railed to the Benate, but desired up so that in the days military movements will be impossible along the frontier. Truculent loyalists with are handles are inquiring for the correspondent of the Hamals.